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THE FORBIDDEN THEORY OF MOUNTAIN UPLIFT

by PAUL SCREETON

When an author entitles his book "A New Explanation of Mountain Uplift", one would expect a good controversy to emerge among his academic peers. When he adds the rider "based on Lunar Gravitation and Oceanic Pressure" one can discern a maverick spirit and expect a fierce ding-dong with Establishment orthodoxy. And when there is a secondary title proclaiming "the British Association for the Suppression of Science", one is left in no doubt that the author feels he has been maligned, and will attempt at all costs to have his views aired.

And costs indeed were met by the author for he published his views privately (through Ordprint, of Hartlepool). The book in question appearing in 1955 and being the work of Dr Charles Thomas Trechmann.

Theories attacking uniformitarian geology are gaining ground, but it is not my purpose, nor do I feel adequately qualified to quantify rival geological and astronomical theories. However, I feel that Trechmann may find more allies for his theory if his work were better known. He wrote the book in his seventies and has since died.

In his controversial work he commented: "A friend of mine at the British Museum after reading one of my papers said he thought in 50 years' time it may come to be the favourite explanation. I said that I will then be 120 years old and may need an ear trumpet to hear the applause."

Trechmann seems to have felt snubbed and hence the damning subsidiary title. To explain briefly. The book is an extension of a paper submitted to the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the 1953 meeting.

He wrote: "It was accepted for reading but I requested that it might not be put on in the afternoon when the delegates were due to go on excursions nor on the last day when they were packing up to leave. I was away in the West Indies and I was given half-an-hour on the last morning, with delays this meant 20 minutes, time to read about one-third of it and no time for discussion. It was refused publication in the Proceedings with usual excuse, 'The Editor regrets, lack of space'."

Every discipline has its independent scholars and Trechmann did not have to rely on an academic post and the toe-the-line-or-else hierarchy involved. With private means he spent much time abroad, particularly in the Caribbean, and could indulge his hobby and visit locations others of his speciality had no practical knowledge of. From this experience of close observation during 50 years he could state: "I conclude that the current theories are unable to explain what the rocks have been doing, as we see them actually."

Basically his theory was that lunar and possibly solar attraction draws up the higher and more compact rock masses, with deep columns of oceanic water exerting pressure on the floor or sloping sides to reinforce the upward pull. That is just the basic idea and, of course, he backed it up with many other observations.

His attitude towards orthodoxy was stinging. He remarked that when 20 he satisfied the examiners, but at 70 they did not satisfy him. As for the wandering continents viewpoint, he called it a "hoax." (cont. Page 2).

TALES OF THE HEXHAM HEADS by PAUL SCREETON (available from address on front cover, 70p, inc. postage)

There are times in the investigation of spontaneous paranormal events when many of us would be grateful for an arbitrator. Had the Almighty shown any imagination, when Charles Fort arrived at The Heavenly Gates he would have been excellently employed as a sort of Deus ex Machina, swooping down in a fall of something appropriate to advise the bemused investigator what was real, what was hoax, and what was worth spending time on.

The case of the Hexham Heads calls for such an intervention. In organising what he has called "an analysis of the components of the mystery", Paul Screeton has decided to avoid trying to make a story of the events, and has ignored chronology in favour of exploring some of its more approachable aspects. Initially I thought this a mistake, but actually it is the method that best suits the material.

From pieces in The Ley Hunter, The News, and recently Alpha, many of you will be familiar with some of the facts; the discovery of two, small carved heads of Celtic style by two boys in a suburban garden in Northumberland in 1972, which led to reports of repeated apparitions of semi-human figures in two different homes, and of paranormal noises and effects in another, all supposedly consequent on the proximity of the heads. The heads were adjudged genuine by Dr Anne Ross, a considerable expert in Celtic culture, whose home was later the centre of the most dramatic hauntings, but later were claimed to have been manufactured as toys in 1956, a claim which seems wholly reasonable. Parts of the heads were subjected to petrological analysis, and since that time confusion and synchronicity seems to have pursued their whereabouts and their possessors. Considerable journalistic interest in the subject has persisted.

Paul has contrived to meet or contact most of the key figures involved in the case -- the two boys, Desmond Craigie, who claims to have made them, Dr Ross, and Don Robins, a scientist and author of the Alpha article, who has used the Heads to support his "stone tape/playback" theory. There is also detailed coverage of the petrological analyses, and some sound historical material on the Celtic aspect. The only section I feel to be out of place describes a meeting with Dom Robert Petitpierre, Benedictine monk, top Anglican exorcist and master of self-publicity who, given an audience, would probably exorcise Robert Runcie! This does little to clarify an already confusing situation.

Personally, I would not like to base any theories on such a fragmented case, as Don Robins has done. The heart of its paranormality is the bestial apparitions, which are subjective but credible. If we accept these, and their association with the presence of the Heads, we must also be prepared to accept that such effects may have been derived from artefacts 16, rather than 1,800 years old, and manufactured by a non-pagan artificial cast-stone worker. There are a few other anomalous factors but these are the key. Not as romantic as a Celtic revenance but, perhaps, even more intriguing.

I am confident that Paul has collected most of the relevant material on a case that, in recent years, is virtually unique. Any serious researcher should have access to such a record.

-- Kevin McClure.

Since I began my acquaintance with the "Celtic" carved head I have several times come across references to the infamous Hexham Heads. Mostly these were incomplete, sometimes no more than snippets and they generally seemed to me to assume that the reader knew more about the Heads than I at least knew. So before I go on, perhaps I'd better point out that the Hexham Heads of the title are two small carvings in the style now known as "Celtic"; a style that has apparently been carried through from the Britons to even more modern folk in the North of England. These in particular may well be only about 24 years old now, but have attracted some occult presence more akin to the Celtic mystique than to the 1950s Britain. This presence is harrowing, to say the least, especially when it appears as a werewolf in different peoples' homes. Not a preferred guest; particularly as it seems it may call up similar responses in other heads. So far, however, we could be tempted to dismiss the case as "simple" baleful spirit possession of an artefact; but the problem, or question, goes deeper than that, into the structure of materials and the possibility of image storage within stone.

So from the lively assortment of bits and pieces with which the Heads are surrounded, Paul Screeton has drawn together the background so far in the Strange Case of the Hexham Heads, prior to their recent -- and third -- disappearance. Mind you, it solves nothing, (Cont. P.8)

He also listed publications -- like the one in question -- published at his own expense because learned journals declined to accept his papers. Maybe he felt something of a scientific martyr; perhaps even being a trifle paranoid. Whichever way, he is not the first (and many throughout history have died for their beliefs), nor will he be the last.

At one time he was an analytical chemist in his father's cement works in Hartlepool and so was trained to know about stone. But it was more than a job and he built up his knowledge of geology through careful personal observation.

Trechmann was greatly interested in the effects of glaciation and studied the submerged forests of Hartlepool and Roker. His finds of flint fragments can be seen in Hartlepool's Gray Art Gallery and Museum, while his butterfly collection was presented to Sunderland Museum.

But back with geology, when it comes to hard evidence Trechmann stated his facts clearly and without any semblance of evasion -- though as if there could be no alternative or superior reason for their incidence. Mountains became mountains, he stated, because they continue to rise higher all the time despite the forces of denudation. Without statistics he claimed Jamaica's Blue Mountain Peak may have risen two inches each year since 1865 and Mount Everest "is said to be rising rapidly" -- but by whom?

He took a particular interest in raised beaches and in his book noted that Shippersea Bay, between Easington Colliery and Hawthorn Dene, Co, Durham, such might seem small effects but pointed to "some great universal force." This being gravitational uplift. He believed mountains were created by lunar gravitation and also argued that volcanoes also fall into line with this process, noting that the eruptions of Vesuvius followed a pattern of the lunar cycle.

I must admit to personally supporting the view that huge ice sheets caused uplift, but we agree that the idea of drifting continents is implausible. Trechmann remarked that "professors, like film stars must do something to get talked about" and attacked the arch-proponent of wandering continents, Prof. A. Wegener, saying his idea was "enough to make a cat laugh but fortunately the evidence would not suffice to hang that devoted animal."

The problems of Ireland are hardly the subject for humour, but Trechmann wryly surmised what would happen if Wegener's theory was introduced seriously here to show Ireland had drifted away from England with the consequent propaganda plus for a fully integrated United Kingdom, and recalled a Newcastle lecturer who said the first injustice to Ireland was when its coal-fields were almost entirely denuded away to cover and preserve English coal measures 200 million years ago.

He noted that some geologists went further and had not only continents wandering over the sea but one another -- "like the drunkard or the gambler they never know when to stop."

Astronomers, too, came in for a drubbing, one in particular who claimed the moon came out of the Pacific, almost taking New Zealand with it. Trechmann dryly asked: "What would we have done without Canterbury lamb for lunch and stuffed kiwi, poor little things, in our museums beggars description."

He admitted to having sent copies of papers to astronomical societies and received not even the courtesy of an acknowledgment of receipt, believing they "went straight into their august waste-paper baskets." But this did not create the disillusionment so often such encounters cause. Trechmann was made of sterner stuff.

So he published privately and damned all.

One of the joys of publishing one's own work is the non-interference from outside of tangents, eccentricities, and other indulgences which most editors would blue pencil into oblivion.

Here Trechmann brings to task a body called The Ray Society, noted he was not among its "clique" and so having no hope of being published by it, and for his subscription received "in return books on spiders, water beetles, etc., which lie around the house unread." More significantly he attacked a particular contributor on the subject of glaciation and following his castigation challenged: "I therefore offer to present £50 to the Home for Deserving Inebriates or any worthy charity for any undoubted Scandinavian boulders...."

But his greatest contribution seems to be the central thesis of this book. In the epilogue he stated: "This then is my forbidden theory theory that mountain uplift is due to upward pull of the planets assisted by changes going on below." Time will tell whether he will be validated

Even if this happens, he seems to have known what would happen: "It is said that when we propound a new theory everyone says it is not true, and when we prove it they say we knew that before."

COSMOLOGY

SUBDUE THE EARTH by
Ralph Franklin Walworth
and Geoffrey Walworth
Sjostrom (Granada
 Panther, £1-25).

Physical geography for "A" levels 15 years ago was never like this for me. Actually I doubt if it has changed one iota. Books such as this might -- and should -- change all that.

I was taught about drifting continents and Wegener was revered. Not here. Here the authors state that particular hypothesis should give way to the synthesis that vast ice sheets and great sea level changes better explain the physical evolution of the Earth's surface, Biblical flood and Noah's Archeology.

As for -ologies, traditional geology is given a rough ride and so are other disciplines. The authors give strong support to Immanuel Velikovsky and are keen to point out the faults of Darwinism. They are particularly good at examining and synthesizing the intellectual geology versus theology debate. One a more contemporary note, they make a good job of demystifying many old chestnuts of ancient astronauts apocrypha. Yet they favour Atlantis as reality.

The book deals extensively with basins on the Earth, suggestedly the same as the craters found on the Moon, before going on to discuss the activity of vulcanism. However, the authors present evidence to show that the Earth is essentially solid rather than liquid. As they say: "Rocks do not flow; they break. The Earth is not a liquid mass; it is a solid that is stronger than steel."

Another startling argument is that the sea level has been several times three miles lower and the ice sheets 30 times thicker than now and entirely covered the planet. In fact, ice is the key to most of the arguments. They argue cogently for ice playing a major role in mountain building as a rapid process, comparatively speaking -- "A cement that takes several hundred years to harden would be useless for a driveway, unless your family is good at planning ahead."

There is also a novel but sound theory of oil and coal formation which leads them to comment about uniformitarians that "their faith is touching; their teaching is dangerous."

They confidently proclaim: "If the reader will be tolerant of any erroneous conjectures, it will be found that the synthesis is a sharp new tool for exploring all fields affected by the earth sciences, and it will not be substantially modified by future research."

STORM ON THE SUN by JOSEPH GOODAVAGE (Signet/New American Library, £1-25).

This book is one of the best and most readable books on cosmology I've ever come across -- despite the publishers' categorization as "mystic". Written for the inquiring layman, journalist Goodavage considers elements of recent scientific discoveries correlating effects on the Earth from outer space. Here he gives Immanuel Velikovsky a fair hearing, puts forward a very rational theory to explain UFOs, shows evidence for hot weather-cycles causing wars and looks into other cycles which cause population explosions (and lemmings doing the opposite), plagues and earthquakes. He asks pertinent questions about the vexed problem of ball lightning, who is God, and does the L-field exist?

The title would give one to expect the book to be only about sunspots, sun cycles and solar flares, but it ranges wide. In fact, there is no conclusion, and one gets the impression that the latter parts on Nikola Tesla, Velikovsky, God and ancient astronauts were put in because these sell books. That may be a cynical view, but they are hardly central to the issue he is arguing.

The material on UFO phenomena as possibly being intense ionization which could induce imagery which would be confused with reality -- plus other effects commonly associated with contactee experience -- is highly stimulating. Such a theory would not damage the "new ufology" of sociopsychological study as the cultural expectancies of the witness would be stimulated to interact with the discharge period radiation of rock pressure build-up.

As for the plagues of and strange behaviour of many species is suggested as being caused by man's creation of electromagnetic pollution, and a plausible argument he makes, too.

Many ideas and personalities "damned" by science are here. He gives the "standard"

version of the origin of electrical knowledge and then goes into the familiar -- to us -- territory of the "Baghdad Batteries", Ark of the Covenant, Nikola Tesla (who stars in a whole chapter), Velikovsky's vilification is handled wittily and the likes of Carl Sagan and Isaac Asimov come in for some stick. Charles Fort is described admiringly, whereas John W. Campbell comes over as clever but somewhat egotistical.

Despite the lack of entire coherence, the book is stimulating, waspish, wry, erudite and a damn good read.

S.I.S. REVIEW. Journal of the Society for Interdisciplinary Studies. Membership £10 from R.M. Amelan, 6 Jersey House, Cotton Lane, Manchester, M20 9GL. Vol. IV, No. 2/3. Splendid "In Memoriam" of Dr I. Velikovsky by Dr Alfred de Grazia offset by a more studious and dry contribution from Velikovsky's autobiography. Generally serious often to the point of scholastic turgidity, but Brian Moore's piece demolishing Carl Sagan's "Broca's Brain" is witty and perceptive. Serious articles consider Egyptian star tables, Velikovsky's 360-day year, the conflict between catastrophism and fundamentalism, dating of Merenptah, geomagnetic reversals, and support for catastrophist model for coal bed formation.

STONEHENGE VIEWPOINT. B. U.K. agent is Kay Thomson, P.O. Box 152, London N10 1EP. £3 for 12 issues. No. 34. Issue heavily slanted toward astronomical aspect for this interdisciplinary magazine in newspaper style format. Unorthodox tendencies and here major descriptions of "The Vailian Ring-Canopy Theory" by its American editor Donald L. Cyr, with special emphasis in one article on Saturn. No. 35. Mr Cyr continues his Vailian material with his dragon spirit thesis. Major article arguing that ley hunting is a science (I'd rather see it as an art as opposed to science) with special emphasis on the Cornish site of Men-an-Tol. Each issue also has catalogue of publications on canopy theory, megalithic sites, Stonehenge badges and other special offers, back numbers of S.V. and other publications, plus jewelry.

LOST RACES

SIGNS OF THE GODS by ERICH VON DANIKEN (Souvenir Press, £5-95)

SECRETS OF THE LOST RACES by RENE NOORBERGEN (New English Library, £1)

LOST SURVIVORS OF THE DELUGE by GERD VON HASSLER
(New American Library, £1-10)

The Noorbergen book's cover proclaims "The Most Controversial View of the Past Since 'Chariots of the Gods?'" while von Daniken's points to that earlier success. The industry in explaining the high level of prehistoric technology goes on, and until archaeologists admit its magnificence and evolutionists are swept away, this lucrative market will prosper. Any damn fool can see that there have been periods of great civilisations, but to attribute these to alien intervention is unnecessary and ludicrous.

We are all familiar with Erich von Daniken's claims and his style and nothing alters in "Signs of the Gods". He has extraterrestrial giants involved as the McAlpine and Wimpey's of the megalithic construction industry and these stellar civil engineers are invoked as he visits Malta, Brittany, Zimbabwe. like any travel agent's favourite customer.

The Ark of the Covenant is subjected to his dodgy theorising and the Three Mile Island generation fears of imminent nuclear catastrophe are projected back into the past.

Speculation is a positive value of the free world but he cannot accept that his facts such as global geometrical patterning could be created by indigenous cultures without the aid of his (imaginary) lucrative astronaut gods who seem to be able to fill in first dividends on his pools coupon every 12 months or so.

My arrant scepticism will be dismissed by von Daniken fans as sour grapes or lack of vision and hailed by his detractors as a voice of commonsense calling out to the convinced minority in a wilderness of extraterrestrial believers. There is a strong component in many people to rail against authority and choose the theory disapproved of by the Establishment, but in the case of von Daniken would do us all a service by sending his ancient astronauts off into a black hole and red shifting himself into a position of seeing that mankind managed his marvels on his own.

Still, he fell neatly into the trap of accepting Dale and Sassoon's spoof book, "The Manna Machine", as fact, so he truly has egg on his chibby face this time.

Rebe Noorbergen more sensibly argues that a semi-literal analysis of "Genesis" allows for the Bible account to give a solid indication for the Deluge and how Noah's family and generations recreated in the antediluvian world an approximation of a great global civilisation previously wiped out. Universal Flood mythology is used to support his thesis and whilst not siding with either the von Daniken school of thought, neither does he plump for the simple "The Past is Human" approach of Peter White. He argues that a decimated population rose to metallurgy, war and the arts within eight generations and this and other aspects align him with anti-evolutionists and catastrophist geology. From a solid introduction quoting distinguished authorities as opposed to spurious bandwagon popularizers, he gives support to Biblical documentation before attacking scientific complacency over artifacts he calls ooparts (out-of-place discoveries he regards as bona fide relics of an antediluvian civilisation). Here many items are old favourites from "lost races literature", but the weight of number is impressive. We get the Piri Reis Map, Salzburg cube. Great Pyramid, Saqqara "Bird", non-rusting columns, Baghdad Battery and Hindu vimanas. Other interesting topics are early mining techniques, surgery, art, archaeoastronomy, Mystery Hill, Easter Island, Tiahuanaco and Nazca.

However, one wonders how accurate his material is when one considers an area of research about which the investigator is personally familiar. In his world survey section he has the aged Alfred Watkins having his ley "vision" on horseback with embroidery of his own to compound the errors; Major F.C. Tyler becomes Major H. Taylor; Dr Heinsch becomes Dr Heinisch and he is said to have delivered his paper but there was actually no time at the congress quoted; W.Y Evans-Wentz becomes J.D. Evans-Wentz -- and all in less than two pages. Then feng-shui becomes fung-shui; Guy Underwood is called Gey Underweed; Prof Thom becomes Thoms; but he gets John Michell's name right, which often is a stumbling block.

Yet this does not nullify in any way either his central thesis or the truth of the matter. We must accept the interpretation that a human super-civilisation has existed and, as he says, must not ascribe to extraterrestrials this ancient technology which was created by humanity.

Noorbergen and Gerd von Hassler would have much to agree about if they ever met. The latter begins his foray into "lost races" authorship by arguing for a worldwide, as opposed to local, Deluge and Noah's, but he chooses to focus upon the "Epic of Gilgamesh" rather than "Genesis" to argue his global catastrophe. They do diverge markedly when von Hassler proposes a sailing ship for Noah, though he gives excellent reasons and credentials.

Another aspect of the book is on cultural exchange from New to Old World and "white gods" in the well ploughed wake of Thor Heyerdahl.

Sufficiently readable, this book, however, must suffer from the presence of Noorbergen's far superior work on the same bookshelves. Unless, that is, the inquiring reader has not taken the bother to study a review such as this. In another context I might have been more enthusiastic about this work, for it is reasonably scholarly and sane.

HEARTI

MYSTERIES

THE ESSENTIAL T.C. LETHBRIDGE edited by TOM GRAVES & JANET HOULT (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £5-95)

Recently at The Ley Hunter Moot in Derbyshire I borrowed a set of dowsing rods and divined with considerable acumen some form of energy pulsing through various parts of Arbor Low. By chance the delightful Jan Hoults, former wife of Tom Graves, was present. Then on returning home I found I could repeat the actions around my house. Previously such experiments had not been very successful.

Lethbridge, however, had been one of the most influential of a previous generation of dowers. A highly individual character, he had scant regard for his academic colleagues in Cambridge and their blinkered ways. A maverick archaeologist, he allowed his intuition to lead him to such discoveries as finding the Gog Magog hill figures, now scandalously overgrown despite a trust set up to look after their welfare. He also took an interest in ghosts, evolution, and parallel with Erich von Daniken posited an extraterrestrial interbreeding hypothesis.

Before this condensation and restructuring job, done lovingly, ably and timely, I had read all but "The Monkey's Tale" of his paranormal books. However, I share one other reviewer's

fear I have seen in print, that this volume may presage the withdrawal of his own books and leave only this compendium available.

Yet it is undeniable that in each book Lethbridge did cover much ground from previous works and had a rambling, anecdotal style. His work did require a strict tightening up and this has been done in a businessman/womanlike manner. There is also the ubiquitous Colin Wilson providing the obligatory foreword.

Lethbridge died in 1971, archaeologist, dowser, explorer, but foremost a keen mind on parapsychological matters. Freethinkers greatly admired his interdisciplinary approach and anyone interested in any aspects of occultism should be entranced by the freshness of vision brought to such diverse topics.

His ideas on different whorls of existence has particularly influenced my way of thinking and I have extended his pendulum numbering system to back up his claims (his figure 40 for sleep or death I associate with "having 40 winks" and the common American jail sentence of 40 days, etc.).

I also applaud his belief that evolution "differs very much from (that) of the Darwin and Huxley variety", though having the most serious reservations of his "sons of god" literal hypothesis of extraterrestrial intervention.

His scholarship, mixed with an inquiring mind and imagination made him a formidable opponent of the plodding and stick-in-the-mud torpidity of his fellow academics. He was happier without them and we should be happier with him.

THE LEY HUNTER. Q. Senior earth mysteries magazine and getting better all the time. Slightly larger in height than previously and with new style of cover. Sub. £3-60.; U.S. airmail 11-50 dollars. No. 88. The number of regular contributors' columns is extended from two to five. John Glover's old "Astrology Now" becomes "Aquarius" and takes a broader view while my brief as The Long Man of Wilmington stays more or less the same and here I cover the topical row between archaeologists and metal detector enthusiasts. Newcomers are Sig Lonegren, here on U.S. dowsing experiments, in his "Notes from New England"; in "Britain's Mysteries" Janet and Colin Bord commence a Fortean column and here deal briefly with "alien" animals; while Laurence Main begins a column to reflect the explosion of outdoors pursuits related to our studies. There will also be a guest's column and here Paul Devereux kicks off with a discussion of stone lines and holy hills. This holy hill pattern also appears in another regular segment of the magazine, the alignment for each issue and here Paul and Jay Devereux illustrate the Coldrum Ley. Robert Forrest continues his mathematical analysis discussion; Tony Roberts writes of landscape mysteries via his geo mythics concept; Paul Devereux writes of the latest results at Rollright; Richard Colborne goes tree spotting; and Jeremy Harte looks at the lore of boundaries. Plus reviews, readers' forum, cartoons and much more.

NORTHERN EARTH MYSTERIES. Shortened title for newsletter of Northern Earth Mysteries Group but biggest issue yet with No. 5. Sub. £2 for six issues (approx. bi-monthly). Send to P. Heselton, 61 Clumber Street, Hull, HU5 3RH. No. 5. Issued to coincide with weekend moot in April, this number devoted to North Yorkshire Moors. Guy Ragland Philips on approaches to earth mysteries; Philip Heselton on the power in Lastingham Crypt; Paul Screeton on dragon legends and leys; Philip Rushworth on star barrow depictions; John Barnatt on stone circles; C.S. Hay on nodes/antinodes of some as yet unidentified energy form; Don Lee on footpaths; John Billingsley in the Calder Valley; plus meeting commentaries, miscellany and letters. No. 6. A 24-page issue with articles by Jimmy Goddard on the Barmoor Moot; Frank Earp on Barmoor's barrow cemetery; Dorothy Philips and Brian Larkman on Blakey Topping; Philip Rushworth on geomancy; John Billingsley on Valderdale; Paul Screeton on Nicki Debus and Ordnance Survey sloppiness. No. 7. Much of this issue being taken up by a catalogue of the touring exhibition produced by the group. This was unveiled at The Ley Hunter Moot and a professional looking job it is, too. Also C.S. Hay writes of his experiments to record variations in earth energy; Phil Reeder writes on sun dancing belief; and Don Lee reviews "The White Peak" O.S. map.

EARTH ENERGY. Newsletter dedicated to restoring the Ancient Golden Age. Published by A.U.R.A., 1548 Grace Street, Lincoln, New England, 68503, U.S.A. Donations accepted. No. 1. "Jalandris" writes two articles: one on past cataclysm and hope for the future; the other on a past psychic civilisation and its technology and buildings. No. 2. Material on ancient use of electricity, beginning with the ubiquitous Baghdad batteries case. No. 3. Leys are

7. the subject and from Watkins the argument is developed as a worldwide phenomenon, taking in Teudt and Heinsch in Germany, the "Alesian geodesic lines" of Xavier Guichard in France, North American system still used by Bedouin nomads, Old Testament references, major Sumerian ziggurats on three intersecting lines, Chinese feng-shui, sacred energy centres of the Australian aborigines and Tasmanian quartz crystal systems of communication.

JOURNAL OF GEOMANCY. Q. Published by Institute of Geomantic Research, 142 Pheasant Rise, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB3 8SD. 65p. Vol. 4, No. 2. Particularly interesting article on STAR Fellowship and Tony Wedd by Phillip Heselton. Bob Forrest entrenches himself as the Doubting Thomas of ley hunting. Vol. 4, No. 3. Editor Pennick argues the case for a once-universal system of magical technology, "some sort of underlying scheme which was applied at all times, and this is related directly to the energy system of the planet"; Steve Hamilton unfolds more Cuffley Zodiac clues; A. Brachvogel on a German chapel and holy lines; Jim Kimmis argues the case for Ot Moor as Celtic omphalos; Nigel Pennick on the Cambridge-shire ley project; Paul Screeton on the tribulations of authorship; plus odds 'n' sods, publications and moot dates.

PENDRAGON. Journal of the Pendragon Society covering the significance of Arthurian legends and other aspects of British mythical and mystical traditions. From the secretary, 27 Roslyn Road, Redland, Bristol, BS6 6NJ. Sub. £2-50. Q. Vol. XIII, No. 1. 20th anniversary issue being a collection of essays reflecting some of the diversity of contributors' opinions about the figure of Arthur. Richard Hoskins ably deals with Arthur in actual historical accounts and how imagination has filled the gaps; Roger Davie Webster argues the traditions of Arthur and concludes he is a focus of the time when Celtic and Christian religion blended and he fixes it in space; Chris Lovegrove on Arthur's death; Rick Flewes sees the Sword in the Stone incident as symbolic of smelting -- an idea I rather like, with Arthur as the Bronze Age technocrat; plus articles on a Suffolk Anglo-Saxon village, war-gaming west of Wigan, comparison between Arthur and Alfred, Arthur and the raven, and the raven and Arthur. Vol. XIII, No. 2. Chris Lovegrove and Mike Pollard approach Rennes le Chateau separately in this "Mysteries" theme issue; C.M. Bristow tackles the problem of possible subterranea at Cadbury; Sid Birchby discusses caves and the ice ages; Rick Flewes discusses the value of oral traditions; Roger Davie Webster asks questions about standing stones; Paddy Stone follows up the "oval" of Newport, Gwent; Stephen Banks on racial integration aspiration; Adrian F. Watts calls for psychics to investigate the Matter of Britain; plus reviews, letters and comments.

LANTERN. Published by the Borderline Science Investigation Group. Q. Sub. £1-20. From 3 Dunwich Way, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft, Norfolk, NR32 4RZ. No. 29. Magazine of East Anglian mysteries. May Day children's wedding ceremonies in latter-day Lowestoft; folklore of the hawthorn; part one of a diary of a haunting; many UFO reports; local curiosities, notes and queries; reviews; M.W. Burgess Bury St Edmunds Terrestrial Zodiac disclaimer (it's too late Mike!).

NEARA JOURNAL. Journal of the New England Antiquities Research Association, a non-profit organisation dedicated to a better understanding of our history and prehistoric past. Q. U.S. 5 dollars (overseas 7 dollars). From 4 Smith Street, Milford, N.H., 03055, U.S.A. No. 53. Richard V. Humphrey details how the wrong hypothesis that a farmer called Pattee created Mystery Hill became acceptable (with a similar piece in No. 54); Dr D.R. Stewart-Smith asks why bronze preceded iron in megalithic culture; A.V. Manaila reports on a trip to Spain and his Iberian thoughts (cont. No. 54); Charles M. Devine on an intriguing alleged capstone; plus catalogue of related articles, archaeological progress report, and two book reviews. No. 54. Donal R. Bursleson on H.P. Lovecraft visiting Mystery Hill; plus material on a 17th Century New England pestilence, possible underwater structures off Newport, Old World coin finds in the Americas, Rhode Island research projects.

LINCOLNSHIRE DRAGON. Q. Newsletter of Lincolnshire Earth Mysteries Research. Supporting sub. to LEMR, inc. newsletter is £2. From Andrew Pickering, 16 Packhorse Lane, Swineshead, Boston, Lincs., PE20 3JE. Articles on sacred geometry of Boston Stump; UFOs over Spalding; and dragons in general and a local tale.

THE NEW CELTIC REVIEW. March 1980. Items on Brigid and St Anne's Hill, Chertsey; John Matthews on various mazes; ogham calendar; Mary Caine on ancient London; Glastonbury Tor Maze and other examples; Nine Men's Morris; fungi; Breton harps; etc. Newsletter of Golden Section Order, BM Oak Grove, London WC1V 6XX. £1 retail price per issue. Hand-written and attractively printed.

FORTIANA

ALIEN ANIMALS by JANET
& COLIN BORD
(Granada, £7-95)

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(Cont. from Page 1B): concludes nothing, and -- rightly, I feel -- doesn't attempt to do so in the first place. In style, it's conversational (as they say), and this renders it as difficult to read on some occasions as it is easy on others, but it serves to compound the air of strangeness about the whole affair, and present the matter openly for the reader's own response. Perhaps we could call it a cautionary tale for those involved with Celtiana, or more particularly with Celtic votive artefacts, for one is left with the reinforced feeling that some things are best approached with a healthy psychic respect. From my own work, I can echo the "otherworldly" aura of Celtic heads, but am thankful that I have come across nothing of Hexham's sort; indeed one West Yorkshire publican bothered by haunting was advised to place a carved head above the front door, and when this was done, the haunting ceased! (Incidentally, the head so placed was freshly carved for the job). Reassuring, perhaps, but no less suggestive of strange powers within the heads.

If all you know about the Hexham Heads is bits and pieces, I'd guess you'll be as interested in this publication as I; for it is undoubtedly the most complete and rounded presentation of the affair yet to appear. Just don't expect a "proper ending!"

-- John Billingsley.



should write one; always mindful that the bigger the truth, the bigger the libel.

However, they make a far more important point in cataloguing the long series of mysterious cases where photographs did not appear, cameras jammed, material disappeared; as if some psychic mechanism could interrupt a normal sequence of events. I would also underline another apposite point made about lake monsters and that is the revulsion shown. A disturbing article in the magazine New Seed a few years ago argued that the worm type dragons of Britain were an allegory of the intestinal worms of the human body. This may not seem so far-fetched after a couple of quotes from the Bords' book: "(like) a gigantic stomach with a long writhing gut attached" and "wormy. You know -- creepy". Maybe somebody should see if Loch Ness Monster witnesses have intestinal disorders. And lastly on this type of alien, maybe if we forget the 65 million years date for plesiosaurus and accept a degree of catastrophism, such a denizen could be plausible. However, I do still favour a psychic solution, though as in my book The Lambton Worm, I regard all options possible and reserve any strict judgment.

Next comes a thorough section on phantom felines, stressing that these elusive big cats are not geographically extant only in Surrey, nor are they all pumas. But unlike big cats in general, which are notoriously shy of man, these draw attention to themselves with acts as obliging as leaping over a police vehicle's bonnet.

Black dogs are then discussed and a possible connection with leys broached.

It seems a reflex action to debunk alien animal stories unless one's world view has a Fortean perspective. This book will preach to the converted but hopefully will also, by the sheer volume of cases and their undoubted veracity, lead to others questioning the nature of our fauna and cases of interdeterminacy and mystery. The Bords only take a number of categories to establish their argument and to question the customary view of animal distribution and the undoubted psychic component at work in many cases.

Accusations of hallucination, misidentification and fabrication are futile in the face of the voluminous files to which the Bords have had access. They have argued the "reality" of these aliens -- be they normal creatures in strange surroundings or "unbelievable" or hitherto unidentified species, ranging from big hairy monsters to a naked black woman like a bat. Normal, sane people, they argue convincingly, are seeing and reporting faithfully what to them are experiences and sightings involving wildlife both inexplicable and/or terrifying.

The authors are rightly critical of Dr Maurice Burton's about turn on the Loch Ness Monster and being normally conservative in their opinions and shying away from controversy and criticism, this can be adjudged a major castigation. The dishonesty and craziness of academics would fill volumes and, perhaps, some brave soul with sufficient capital to meet court costs

Giant birds and "mothmen" are covered at length, as too are the species of hairy unidentified semi-humans such as the Meti and Big Foot.

In the final analysis, the Bords stress that despite the wide variety of forms taken, the phenomena as a whole possess features in common, suggesting that each is but a single manifestation of an integrated whole. There is an arbitrariness about form and regularly rather than rarely are various extremities missing.

Without making a case for any single explanation, the authors explore many avenues of thought. They particularly suggest three mechanisms by which the human mind could create its own alien animals. As they say: "It really sounds as though there is an intelligence behind the phenomenon which wishes to keep us guessing." They also look into such aspects as electrical phenomena, the car as triggering component, blood and mutilations, sexual energy, and questions they have not even had space to develop.

Certainly the complexity is presented in all its glory and several leads are given as being the most viable lines for further research.

They conclude: "Our suspicion is that many alien animals are non-physical, in some way linked to the witness, and needing a suitable energy source to help them materialize and to sustain them. The only thing of which we can be completely sure, however, is that alien animals are appearing in their hundreds, even their thousands, all over the world."

FORTEAN TIMES. The journal of strange phenomena. Sub (4 issues) £3. From: Fortean Times, c/o Dark They Were & Golden-Eyed Bookshop, 9-12 St Annes Court, London W1. No. 31. As mind-blowing as ever and covering a wide variety of aspects of phenomenal reality. Major articles on tracking Chinese wild man species; geomagnetic "window" areas manifesting strange phenomena; martial arts and the touch of death; Loren Coleman on maned mystery cats. Nigel Watson's UFO column is below his usual high standard. Categories covered include UFO encounters, hauntings, antiquities, synchronicities, fireballs and little people. Plus comix, excellent in-depth book reviews, letters, magazines run down.

NESSLETTER. Irregular newsletter of Ness Information Service. From R.R. Hepple, Huntshildford, St Johns Chapel, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham, DL13 1RQ. Sub. £2; USA 8 dollars. No. 37. Editor's discussion with persons making Loch Ness sightings. Round-up of other sightings from Lakes Champlain, Pohenegamook, Bala, Brin plus other information on monster-spotters at Loch Ness, Loch Morar and Falmouth. Also Scottish lioness sighting. No. 38. Scheme suggested to use an orbiting satellite in the Loch Ness Monster search detailed; Ogopogo sighting; Kok-kol incidents supposedly demystified by underground hydrological channels theory (!); L.N.M. watchers' plans; books of interest noted. No. 39. Mostly reports on those going to L.N. and what they intend doing.

NEW AGE

THE ATLANTIAN. Q. Magazine of The Atlanteans. Annual sub. £3. From The Atlanteans, 42 St George's Street, Cheltenham, Glos., GL50 4AF. No. 179. Sally Saunders interestingly traces

the history of radionics, bringing it up to date with the work of David Tansley and Malcolm Rae; James Payne analyses Karl von Reichenbach's work; there's a personal and complex piece by A.H. Rees on astrology; Edna Montaguti on J.W. Dunne and his theory of serial time; plus Betty Woods' news round-up, book reviews and Helio-Arcanophus on the new symbol of The Atlanteans. No. 180. Articles by Murray Bruce asking "Are Our Roots in Sirius" and I for one doubt him; Colin Amery claiming an Atlantean city 1,000 feet below Perth, Australia, UFOs and a 2001 prophecy; Joe Kelly on Druidism; Ronald P. Anjard on new trends in transitional medicine. No. 181. Chris Lovegrove writes on swords in stone; astrology is covered by Murray Bruce (cont. 182); Betty Wood on time, illumination and UFOs; Yann Lovelock on early European transatlantic voyaging. No. 182. Paul Beard writes on discarnate teachers and bargaining with God; G. Stuart Dearn on the history of ancient wisdom; and Frances Woolls on Steiner school education.

OCCULT

INNER VISIONS by NEVILL DRURY (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £3-95)

Subtitled "Explorations in Magical Consciousness"

this work takes in a wide sweep of modern counterculture, magic and New Age thought, encompassing the revolutionary psychology of C.G. Jung's archetypes, surrealist artists

and their modern followers in the world of rock record album design.

There is the Tarot and transformation with the shamanistic implications as a series of inner visions. Here Drury argues that the Tarot symbols are "a visually expressed programme for expanding consciousness through archetypal levels. This provides the magician's sense of certainty. He knows the milestones of his inner territory."

The section on surreal art I found greatly interesting as it is a style I particularly enjoy and also its expression in the written fictional forms, as exploited by J.G. Ballard. As Drury writes: "Like contemporary forms of magic, surrealism takes us into locales where a new logic applies, where a new combination of images and symbols is presented in its own right." This is the world of inner space.

Ley hunters and earth mysteries students will be particularly interested in the material on Wilfried Satty where he finds in the vestiges of ancient civilisations an overriding presence of archetypes, traces of the past but also the present. This area of the psyche should also be of interest to all responsible people trying to make sense of life and improve it in harmony with the cycles.

However, sometimes Drury writes with a dryness I equate with the physics textbooks of schooldays with each experiment numbered and the instructions clear, but these often went wrong for the master, to my delight. A reason would be given such as impurity in the substance, but Drury does not give personal accounts of where his attention may have wandered or such and cancelled a problem during path-taking which would be useful to the novice and indicate that all his book is not just armchair occult speculation, which is hard not to feel, despite many interesting insights.

Also when evolution is mentioned, Darwinian-style progress is implied even if it touches upon archetypal modes, which really requires explanation or at least a rider.

He seems rather to be an obsessive, personal person and the bleakness of many occult figures encourages others to follow wholeheartedly their path of the enlightenment. That luckily does not worry us here particularly, as the book is so diverse and has something for all, being a work which could be equally stimulating to a psychologist, artist, sociologist of new modes of thoughts and other types not greatly concerned with occultism and the paranormal.

QUEST. Q. Sub. £3; single recent issue 75p or five recent back issues £2-50, inc. p&p. From BCM-SCL Quest, London, WC1V 6XX. Mag of practical occultism. No. 41. Articles on spring ritual; aspects of Dark Goddess; the yew, birch and elder discussed; "feely" Tree of Life; Patricia Johnson returns to the Rennes-le-Chateau mystery; Bach flower remedies; Crowley's Gnostic Mass. No. 42. Articles include Paul Screeton on "Yorkshire -- Some Religious Alternatives"; Diana Demdike on keeping magic simple; Serena Roney-Dougal on the present state of play over psi; Marian Green on pathworking; Catherine Koppana on bear goddess Artemis and Mielikki; plus several practises which can be personally conducted. Plus book reviews, mags, shops and services.

THE CAULDRON. Q. Single Issue 25p; sub. £1 (cash or blank P.O.); U.S. 3 dollar bills. From BCM Box 1653, London WC1V 6XX. No. 18. Short articles and snippets. Subjects include GogMagog hill figures; proposed Marilyn Monroe hill figure; "The Wicker Man" film and machinations; Wiccan tradition of earth magic; Dragon Project; "Woman Magic" exhibition and harassment; Glastonbury Tor maze; May Day; and Euro Folk Centre. No. 19. Special international issue with news from Russia, Iceland, Sweden, Australia, Netherlands and West Germany. Plus miscellaneous items.

OCCULT WORLD. Pagan co-operation in the New Age. Q. 30p from 303 Cauldwell Hall Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5AJ. No. 2. Brief articles on clairvoyance, power of goddess, creation myth and tarot, plus adverts.

AMARCE-I-ISM

TOWARDS A CITIZENS' MILITIA
by ERSM (Cienfuegos Press,
price unknown)

A nasty book. Not because of its content or views but because its necessity could loom large. A person with no knowledge of my politics recently confided that his fear was that a certain chief constable (adept at media exposure) could in a certain circumstance

manipulate a coup whereby he could replace the Prime Minister. This fear and loathing exists and this book seeks to stress that it is not over-reactionary.

Certainly the authors are vindicated in one of their main points in contemporary circumstances with regard to Afghanistan when they state such movements "have achieved a marked degree of success when they were resisting and harrassing a foreign army on their own soil."

Whether we could ever be confronted similarly is a moot point. Everyone to his own view. This book reads more like a resistance manual which might have been used against the Nazis. In the likelihood of attack from outside or resistance within, it seems to me futile. It could be deemed scaremongering. If we are attacked, the public will be too demoralised to fight and as for internal strife that seems a non-starter, I think, despite lengthening dole queues. As society stands currently I must dismiss this book, for I understand its philosophy and aims, but do not see its legitimacy at present. There are more fearful acts worthy of guarding against -- such as snooping, threat of tighter law and order, computer files, etc. However, the mere fact that the book has alarmed M.P.s and been referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions is a sign that paranoia abounds and maybe there is a need for it.

ANARCHIST REVIEW. Published by The Cienfuegos Press, Over the Water, Sanday, Orkney, KW17 2BL. £2; U.S. 5-50 dollars (plus postage). No. 5. At last after many problems. Always a good read and full of right (correct that is) thinking. The libertarian view is becoming more widely known and respected, though anarchism tends to be stigmatized by the very term, just as occult sounds nasty, unhealthy and spooky. But it encompasses a mass of thought and has something for everyone.

That having been said, I never thought I would read a piece so diabolically crazy about unions and the working class in such an august anarchist organ. Henri Simon intellectualises his elite workers and their solidarity into mythical proportions, creates a noble savage of the shop floor and totally ignores human nature. At his most ludicrous he sees absenteeism after a national holiday as an endorsement of the struggle against capitalism, whereas any sane person would see it as a struggle to sufficiently erase a raging hangover caused by a brew of Newcastle Brown Ale potency. This armchair anarchism will go down well with elitists.

Another writer in cloud cuckoo land, John Sladek muddles away merrily on "Occult Authoritarianism" and makes a diametrically incorrect assumption.

Far more instructive are articles on modern Bulgaria; there is much historical material (perhaps of only particular interest to the committed); private broadcasting; and the big book review section, with a wider coverage than one would naturally expect.

THE STRUGGLE TO BE HUMAN by L. TIFFT and D. SULLIVAN (Cienfuegos Press, price unknown)

As a reporter I watched magistrates make the most appalling judgments in the face of insufficient evidence, often dependent upon the defendant's demeanour or dress. If a drunk undergraduate threw a passer-by in the river he was given a trivial fine as this was obviously a prank and high jinks, but if a skinhead had done it high-spiritedly it would be a spell of Borstal training. The law is an ass. It sickened me and caused me to quit journalism for a period.

But is there a valid alternative? Can we replace penal institutions? Will the State always maintain its vice-like grip on us by laws (Sus, Official Secrets Act and more trivial ones)?

A recent trial of anarchists and the result of the A.B.C. affair suggest leniency is more likely in today's climate, but in the former case the judge's comments about the jury showed what the ordinary person is up against. There is very little really to rejoice about.

This book, despite being mostly about the United States -- by two American sociologists, explains the anarchist's dilemma (if that be it) with regard to crime and criminology. It looks at why and who commit the real crimes (big business, bourgeois society) and asks pertinent questions. It is a book which puts crime into perspective and puts into the dock those who seek to retain unreal authority and whose crimes are against the people.

TUNNELS UNDER LONDON by NIGEL PENNICK (Fenris-Wolf, 142 Pheasant Rise, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB3 8SD, 75p)

Nigel Pennick combines his interest in rapid transport systems, subterranea and the anarchists' suspicions about the extent of the State's secret plans to quell any insurrection without reference to the democratic processes. He gives a detailed history of the underground transport system of London, Post Office mail transportation, other tunneling

projects and shelter/bunker fact, speculation and fancy. Building on Peter Laurie's excellent work to publicize the more socially dubious element of the study, he has bored bookwormwise into the archives to question inconsistencies and look at the engineers' attitudes and companies' expectancies. Much deals with war years and there is a fair approach to demythologizing aspects of the study. Largely he concludes that new policies in telecommunications in defence strategy made much tunnelling redundant for such purposes and allowed parts to be demilitarised. There are a number of moments of light relief in the work, including one newspaper's 1864 boom year of proposals comment that "the engineering world is literally frenzied with excitement about new railway schemes. We would as soon enter a lunatic asylum as attend a meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers." And also Pennick's observation that one shelter shafthead includes a war memorial. Though about London, the concludory note dwells on Leeds which I find surprising as the hilliness of the city I would expect to make it singularly inappropriate for anything but surface transportation. The book deserves to be read along with the new edition of Laurie's "City Beneath the Streets" for its cautionary tone and researching expertise.

BACK NUMBERS are available at 25p each (inc. post) or £1 for five. Issues in print being Nos. 1, 6, 6B, 7, 8 and 9. There are also a limited number of "The Welsh Temple of the Zodiac" by Lewis Edwards at 30p (inc. post).

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A.S.W.R. No. 12. This issue will be a special John Michell number with reviews of books he is associated with and hopefully a book review by him. Sections on ufology and psychology held over from this issue will also appear.

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PROPHECY

MOTHER SHIPTON by NIGEL PENNICK and SHEILA CANN (Megalithic Visions Antiquarian Paper No. 15, Fenris-Wolf, 142 Pheasant Rise, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB3 8SD, 25p, inc. p&p).

The authors attempt to set the record straight on this extraordinary Yorkshire seeress by reproducing different versions of her prophecies with suggested interpretations

I had not seen mentioned previously the conjecture that Ursula Sontheil (she was to marry Toby Shipton) was the result of a liaison between her beggar mother and a non-human spirit lover whom she would accompany and in return for her favours conferred upon her various powers, which led to the suspicion of her being a witch, and in fact local magistrates acquitted her of this alleged crime.

As for Ursula, she also had the ability to foretell the future and the authors ask: "Was Mother Shipton's father some sort of alien being who was able to sire a child of a human mother? Here deformities, great learning ability and psychic abilities are certainly suggestive.

Legends and traditions relating to her are given and then her prophecies, ending with a suggestion that one long and involuted example may refer to a Communist uprising and civil war in Britain.

LECTURES ON THE I CHING by RICHARD WILHELM (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £7-95).

This work has four lectures on the "Book of Changes" by the man responsible for the most widely read edition of this Chinese work of divination. Delivered between 1926 and 1929, their relevance is still significant, being appreciations of the power of the "I Ching" to the contemporary world and its relationship with psychology -- particularly the Jungian mode. His subtle commentaries show that he saw this ancient branch of wisdom penetrating beyond the conscious life of the individual to reach the collective unconscious shared by all members of mankind.

Jung realized that his "synchronicity" was an expression of the emphasis of this divinatory system upon the importance of chance in the perception of reality as the basic principle of the "I Ching".

Read these lectures and enjoy them as instructive views of not only a venerable book, but a living tradition equally as important to Westerners as it is to the Chinese. The price, however, seems excessive for a relatively small book.

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13. STOP PRESS...STOP PRESS...

The following have now appeared.....ANCIENT MYSTERIES (formerly JOURNAL OF GEOMANCY) in new booklet format. No. 16, Origins of the word geomancy; Nigel Pennick on Nazi geomancy; Bob Forrest on Stonehenge; plus troy towns, boundaries, Herefordshire's layout, Swastika lore, kivas plus reviews.....STONEHENGE VIEWPOINT. No. 36. Don Cyr's 38⁰ bridal path analysis is the most convincing evidence yet for a ley and sky halo link; Cyr answers queries on canopy theory; Isaac N. Vail on Eden, flaming sword and Ezekiel's wheels. Also from Nigel Pennick:

ORKNEY GEOMANCY by JOHN FRASER (I.G.R. Occasional paper No. 19, price unknown). Yet another worthy reprint organized by Pennick, this work compiled from three papers dated 1923-4, gives relevant geomantic detail from these. Fraser adduced precise geometrical relationships between the standing stones and ancient ecclesiastical Orcadian remains and these are given along with some conjecture as to the motivation of the prehistoric population.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE CASTLE by NIGEL PENNICK (Megalithic Visions Antiquarian Paper, 20p inc. p&p). Essay on paganism stressing its attractiveness of joy and celebration, its seasonal character and recognition of special qualities of areas of the Earth recognised in earlier times.

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